

Barriers to RE Applications in the MENA Region

Policy Barriers

- Weak political will, legal and institutional frameworks
- National targets and / or strategies or promoting renewable energy resources not well defined
- The voluntary nature of the RE action under the climate change agreements
- Electricity regulations do not promote RE
- R&D not given appropriate weight

Market & Technology Barriers

- Consumer awareness, behaviors and attitudes
- Quality assurance and efficiency of RE products (standards, testing and certification)
- Local manufacturing, installation and maintenance
- Local financing sector not fully engaged or even aware



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Economic Barriers:

- Heavy subsidies provided by government for oil, gas, and electricity.
- High initial costs of renewable energy technologies
- Limited feasibility studies on cost and benefits
- Low or no incentives for RE
- Feed-in Tariffs not widely applied
- RE not integrated into sectoral policies and plans

National Drivers to RE in MENA Region

- Energy security: e.g reducing dependence on imported oil, saving oil reserves or increasing oil export (Oil producing countries started to act along these lines)
- Energy access to rural populations (especially off-grid)
- Drive for sustainability and improving ecological/carbon footprint
- Promotion of investment in Green Technologies

International Drivers to RE in MENA Region

- Obligations for Mitigation under Climate Change Agreements (UNFCCC, Kyoto, Durban, etc)
- Transition towards Green Economy
- RE Levers in the Region: Location of IRENA in the Region, RECREEE, MASDAR
- Mega RE projects in some countries have increased awareness of the potential behind RE



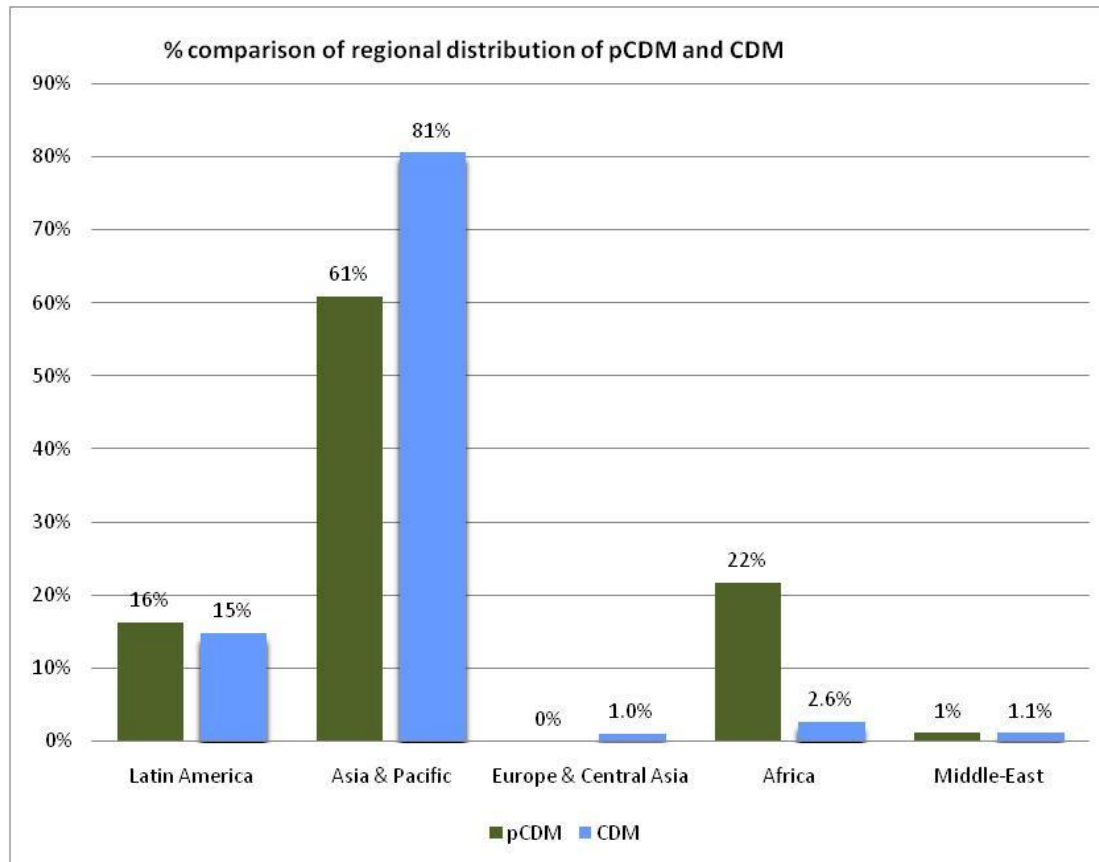
Mitigation Within the Context of International Climate Agreement

- Kyoto Protocol obliges Annex-1 Parties with emissions reductions targets and established the three flexible implementation mechanisms: joint implementation, clean development mechanism, emission trading

Yet, mitigation efforts has not met the challenge and all countries requires to raise their ambitions,

- UNEP “bridging the emission gap report of 2011” puts the estimated gap (till 2020) at 6-11 GtCO₂e
- Such gap can still be bridged if appropriate policies and incentives are put in place
- Scaling up the application of RE and Improving energy efficiency is one the most potential strategy to achieve mitigation goals

From CDM to PoAs to NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions): can we do better this time?



Regional distribution of CDM & PoAs still an issue: source Riose 2010



Mitigation Actions within the UNFCCC

The New Regime: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

- The NAMA System is based on Bali Action Plan 2007

The Bali Action Plan, 1b(ii) of Decision 1/CP.13

- ‘1. (b) Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change, including, inter alia, consideration of:
 - (ii) Nationally-appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, finance and capacity building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) manner.’

Moving towards a new framework

Development Plans

LT Development
Priorities

LT Development
goals

Low Carbon Development Strategies

Emission
sources

Emission
reduction
priorities

increasing
competitive
ness

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions - NAMAs

Capacity

Finance

Tech. transfer

Some LCDS & NAMA Definitions

A low carbon development strategy can have several different, non-exclusive purposes.

National

A national blueprint for integrating development and climate priorities

Providing a policy framework for attracting (international) private investments

Provide a comprehensive assessment of needs for international support

International

Basis for reporting to UNFCCC how a country intends to make voluntary contributions to global mitigation

Comply with UNFCCC requirement for reporting on actions

Increase national climate support effectiveness

Emerging Typologies of NAMAs (Perspectives)

NAMAs domestically funded and unilaterally implemented (**unilateral NAMAs**),

NAMAs implemented with financial, technological and/or capacity building support from developed countries (**supported NAMAs**)

NAMAs implemented with funding from carbon offset credits generated for the amount of emission reductions achieved (**credited NAMAs**). It is generally perceived that a crediting of NAMAs could follow similar principles as the current CDM framework.

Policy NAMAs that <i>represent action</i>	Policy NAMAs that <i>require action</i>
<p>Direct payment</p> <p>Fixed payment</p> <p>Additional payment (e.g. feed-in tariffs)</p> <p>Public procurement guidelines</p> <p>Tax credit</p> <p>Tax reduction/exemption</p> <p>Variable or accelerated depreciations</p> <p>Building sector standards</p> <p>Labelling requirements for low GHG products</p> <p>Loan schemes</p> <p>Removing subsidies to non-RE</p> <p>Guarantee schemes</p>	<p>Energy efficiency target</p> <p>GHG emission target</p> <p>Renewable energy target</p> <p>Other quantitative targets/obligations</p> <p>GHG emission below BAU level</p> <p>GHG mitigation target</p> <p>R&D</p> <p>Enhancing forest carbon sinks</p> <p>Quota obligations</p>

Linking NAMAs to TNAs

UNEP & GEF Supported Action

TNA->TAP->LCDS->NAMAs



Technology Needs Assessments (precursor to NAMAs) - Project Objectives

